

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 14

BY JUDICIARY, RULES, AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

STATING FINDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND PROVIDING FOR THE AMENDMENT OF JOINT RULE 2 OF THE JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF IDAHO.

Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

WHEREAS, the House of Representatives and the Senate deem it necessary and desirable to amend Joint Rule 2 of the Joint Rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the members of the First Regular Session of the Sixtieth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, that the Joint Rule 2 of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be amended to read as follows:

JOINT RULE 2

Definitions.--As used in these Joint Rules, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following terms shall have the meanings hereinafter respectively ascribed to them.

Resolution.--This term denotes the adoption of a motion, the subject matter of which would not properly constitute a statute. EXAMPLES: An alteration of the rules, a vote of thanks, a vote of censure, etc.

Concurrent Resolution.--This term denotes a resolution that originates in one house of the legislature where it is passed and is then sent to the other house for passage. It is signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

Joint Resolution.--A joint resolution is a resolution passed by both houses of the legislature proposing an amendment to the constitution of the state of Idaho.

Proclamation.--A proclamation is an instrument, the subject matter of which does not constitute a statute, which after being introduced in the proper committee shall be sent immediately to the floor for action without being referred back to committee. A proclamation may be passed by voice vote. If it is appropriate to have a proclamation is passed by approved by both the Senate and the House of Representatives, after the house of origin passes the proclamation, it shall be sent to the other house for passage where it shall be placed on the floor for action without being referred to a committee. An example of a proclamation shall include but not be limited to a vote of thanks, praise or honor for a special achievement, accomplishment, anniversary or birthday. For purposes of the calendars of the Senate and House of Representatives a proclamation shall be considered a petition.

Bill.--This term denotes the draft of a law or amendment thereto submitted to the legislature for its approval or rejection. Bills may be originated in either house and may be amended or rejected in the other, except that bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives and a bill originating in one house and amended in the other may not again be amended in the house of origin except pursuant to report of a conference committee.

1       The enacting clause of every bill must read "Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State  
2 of Idaho." All bills must be signed by the presiding officers of the respective houses. Every  
3 act or joint resolution shall be plainly worded avoiding as far as practicable the use of technical  
4 terms.

5       Joint Memorial.--A petition or representation made by the House of Representatives and  
6 concurred in by the Senate, or vice versa, addressed to whoever can effectuate the request of  
7 the memorial.

8       Engrossed Bill.--An amended bill with the amendments correctly drafted and before the  
9 house of origin for further action.

10       Enrolled Bill.--A bill that has passed both houses and awaits only the signatures of the  
11 presiding officers thereof.